

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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| SUBJECT | Textile Enterprises in Leningrad and Tashkent | DATE DISTR. | 6 August 1962 |
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| THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. |  |          |

1. A five-page report on textile enterprises in Leningrad and Tashkent

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2. The report deals primarily with a textile machine plant and a textile institute in Leningrad. There is a passing reference to a textile machine plant in Tashkent. The Leningrad plant contains a shop whose products were intended for the military. There is an attached map of Leningrad showing the location of the machine plant.

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COUNTRY : USSR (Leningrad Oblast)

SUBJECT : Textile Enterprises in Leningrad and Tashkent

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Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant

## 1. The Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant,

located at the corner of ulitsa Matrosova and Prospekt

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K. Marksa in Leningrad, was an old enterprise, dating back to pre-revolutionary days. The plant was subordinate to the Industrial Department of the Leningrad Sovnarkhoz and, in 1959, employed about 2000 workers. It produced machinery used in the manufacture of fibers, including nylon and silk, and among the machines produced in 1958/1959 were a synthetic Fibers combine

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and a viscose spinning machine (pryadilnobabinnaya mashina dlya viskozy). In 1958, the plant produced four synthetic fiber combines, which were very long, broad, and high machines capable of performing all the functions involved in the production of synthetic fibers. In 1959, 15 viscose spinning machines were produced per month.

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2. The Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant consisted of a number of departments and shops. Among the departments was the designers department (~~kon~~struktorskiy otdel), which employed about 25 engineers and 25 other workers in the preparation of prototypes of new machines and modifications on existing ones. Another department was that of the chief technologist, [redacted] which employed about 10 engineers and 20 other workers. Shops at the plant included the following:

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a. The foundry and <sup>built</sup>~~found~~ mill (liteyno-zagotovitelnyy tsekh), which supplied all the plant's castings.

b. Machine shop No. 1 [redacted] and machine shop No. 2, [redacted] both of which were engaged in the same work.

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c. The assembly shop [redacted]

d. The tools and instruments shop. [redacted]

e. The paints and dyes shop. [redacted]

f. The packing shop [redacted] which primarily manufactured wooden boxes.

g. The automatic (tools) section (avtomatny uchastok), which supplied the plant with nuts, bolts, and other tools.

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h. The secret shop, Shop No. 4. This shop occupied one building located opposite the main compound, which contained all the other shops and departments. [redacted]

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[redacted] its customers were the military, and plans for the shop's products were drawn up outside the plant.

The secret shop employed about 100 workers and was responsible directly to the plant director. [redacted]

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3. The major shortcoming of the Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant was its antiquated equipment, some of which dated back to the prerevolutionary days. Efforts had been made in recent years to modernize the machinery, but little progress had been made along these lines.

4. [redacted] officials at the Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant in Leningrad [redacted]

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a. Orlov (fnu), director of the plant since 1954, [redacted]

b. Semyon Zenovyevich Slutsker, chief technologist since 1954 [redacted]

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c. Voronov (fnu), chief engineer for some time [redacted]

#### Other Textile Machine Plants

5. [redacted] other textile machine plants in the USSR: 50X1-HUM

a. The Vulcan Textile Machine Plant [redacted]

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[redacted] in Leningrad, which produced machinery primarily for the manufacture of ready-made clothing. It employed about 2000 workers in 1959.

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- b. The Tashkent Textile Machine Plant (Tashtekstil mash) in Tashkent, which produced equipment similar to that of the Karl Marx Plant in Leningrad, but for the manufacture of cotton fibers.

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The Kirov Textile Institute in Leningrad

6. The Kirov Textile Institute

in 50X1-HUM

Leningrad, located at 12 ulitsa Gertsena, was founded in 1923 and consisted of five faculties: the mechanics faculty, which prepared mechanical engineers for the textile industry; the economics faculty, which prepared economists and production and design engineers for the industry; the electromechanics faculty; the technology faculty, which dealt with the processes of manufacturing fibers and fabrics; and the chemistry faculty. The institute contained no secret faculties or courses, neither was any unusual research carried out in its laboratories. The courses lasted five years. The 1958 graduating class consisted of some 500 students, divided about equally among the five faculties.

7. The institute maintained a chair of military studies, whose faculty was headed by a colonel, assisted by a lieutenant colonel and two captains. All male students who were physically fit and had not already completed their military service were obliged to devote two hours per week throughout the five years of study to military subjects. The chair was subordinate to the Quartermaster Corps and, in addition to the usual basic training (parade drill, study of the service manual, small arms, infantry tactics, firing practice, etc.), the students were taught various subjects connected with the work of the corps. Never during the five years were they taken to a military camp for summer maneuvers, but their firing drills were held at a range outside the city. At the end of the fifth year,

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the students took examinations covering their military studies. The successful candidates were commissioned second lieutenants in the reserves. Students at the school did not take their military training seriously and resented the fact that it consumed time they could otherwise have devoted to their civilian studies.

8. Officials at the Kirov Textile Institute in Leningrad included the following:

a. Arefyev (fnu), principal of the institute and an engineer by profession [redacted]

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b. Biketov (fnu), dean of the faculty of mechanics at the institute, [redacted]

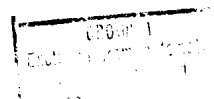
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c. Redkov (fnu), dean of the chair of military studies at the institute at least since 1952, [redacted]

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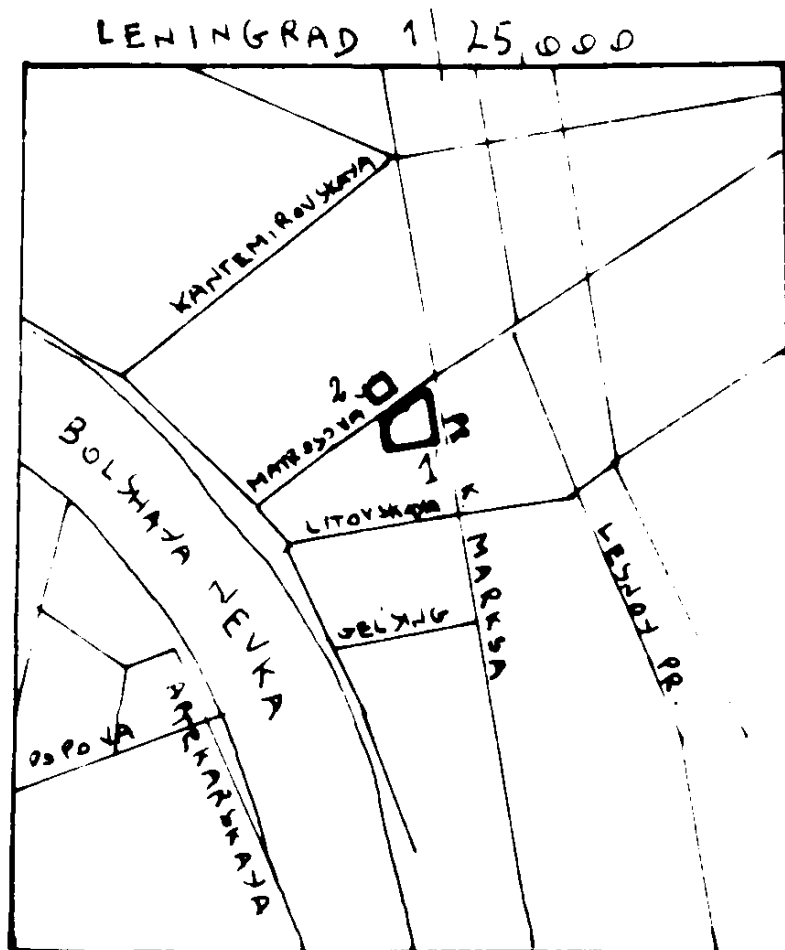
9. Attached is an overlay to a map of Leningrad (scale 1:12,500) showing: (1) the main compound of the Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant and, (2) the secret shop (shop No. 4) of the Karl Marx Textile Machine Plant.

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